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"Curse David!"

The tenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of II. Samuel contains two words which might properly be read by the chaplain at the opening of the final session of the convention to-day.

They are printed above. They express with Biblical precision and concinnity the sentiments this morning of those Democrats who went to St. Louis animated by the sincere and loyal purpose of redeeming the Democracy from the evil reputation which it has been at such pains to acquire and maintain during the past eight years. The distressed, the disheartened, the disgusted of to-day were yesterday the hopeful reformers and reorganizers. They hoped and labored to restore the party to the place it held in public confidence before Bryanism took possession of its councils. They dared to believe that in the presence of the greatest political opportunity of a century the task they had undertaken was not impossible.

The candidacy of Judge PARKER was a means to this end, and as such it prospered. Except as a means to that end, the Parker movement was a movement without a mainspring. It could not have begun or persisted, except as it afforded a geographically and politically available figurehead for a regenerated Democracy. The strength of Judge PARKER throughout the preliminary canvass has not been derived from his commanding personality or popularity, for he was practically unknown to the voters; it has not been derived from the virtue of his opinions, for he has assiduously kept his opinions to himself. Even Mr. HILL declared yesterday, in reply to an uncomfortably direct inquiry, that he did not know what opinions Judge PARKER entertained on the question of the monetary standard of value. And from the same authority came the further statement that Judge PARKER left the matter of party policy and party platform absolutely to the wisdom of the party in convention assembled at St. Louis. With the convention, and not with the candidate, was the responsibility for the declaration of faith which was to constitute the Democracy's guarantee of its recovered sanity and trustworthiness.

What, short of an explicit repudiation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, could be an effective guarantee of Democracy's return to sanity and trustworthiness? What, short of a frank and bold acceptance of the gold standard, could bring back the Democrats who went to MCKINLEY and HOBART or to PALMER and BUCKNER in 1896, and to Mckinley and Roosevelt in 1900; or convince the people that the national credit and the nation's interest in the stability of business in a thousand lines were safe in the hands of a reorganized, sane Democracy?

And it was DAVID B. HILL, the original promoter and chief political manager of the Parker canvass, who bent his head before WILLIAM J. BRYAN yesterday and consented to the excision from the platform of even the halting, halfhearted confession of past iniquity which he himself had prepared and caused to be inserted therein. And it was he who quoted Judge PARKER'S own words as a promise that Judge PARKER, too, will readily acquiesce and participate in the humiliating surrender.

is there wonder that so many Democrats to-day are following the Scriptural advice to curse DAVID? Once more HTLL's sinister methods, his utter lack of real political principle, have interwened at the critical moment to overcloud hopes that were bright and to turn possible victory into probable defeat.

But how about Judge PARKER? Has Mr. HILL spoken truly of his candidate's willingness to accept the ignominious compromise with Bryanism? Throughout a most trying experience, Judge PARKER has done nothing, and nothing has been done with the direct authority of his name, to diminish the respect and esteem in which he is held in the Empire State. By the policy of continued silence, it is true, he has put it out of his own power to remedy the fatal defect in the platform by a tardy personal declaration for the gold standard. But the attempt to remove the question of sound money from partisan disputation has failed. Its continued existence is loudly proclaimed by the difference between the two platforms. The Republican platform is right, and Judge PARKER knows It. He knows also that the Democratic platform is wrong-dangerously wrong,

omission, but by the positive and aggressive and strikingly significant cancellation of even an evasive plank tinted with the sound doctrine on the money

Will Judge PARKER accept the Democratic nomination under these conditions? Can he consent to stand on such a platform?

Queer Situation in Cuba's Congress.

By the elections of January last provision was made for the succession to members of Cuba's lower House whose term of office expired with the fall session of 1903. The result was a large crop of contested seats. The spring session of the Cuban Congress opened on April 4. The Senate, in which no change was made, was duly on hand and ready for business. In the House of Representatives, Liberals and Conservatives alike fearing the result of the contests for seats, organization was impossible from lack of a quorum. That situation has lasted for three months, and all legislative proceedings have been virtually at

An adjustment has now been reached by the seating of those members whose claims are not in dispute. All who claim

contested seats are excluded. Under this arrangement, the available nembership furnishes a working quorum. But the agreement carries a provision that only certain important and specified measures shall be considered. These relate to the payment of the army out of the proceeds of the loan recently effected and to the appropriation of funds for the Cuban exhibit at St. Louis. Both are practically routine measures, and the present arrangement has been effected solely for the purpose of mak-

ing provision for them. Those matters being disposed of, it is understood that the next business will be the discussion of the contested seats. An animated controversy is probable. Ample material will doubtless be furnished to all Americans who are disposed to gibe and jeer at Cuban proceedings. but we advise all such to read carefully the history of the legislative bodies of their own country, notably the experience of the American Congress during the time of President WASHINGTON. The Cubans will thresh out their difficulties in their own fashion, precisely as our forefathers did.

The adjustment of those measures for which provision is made by the present arrangement will remove from the Cuban arena the most disturbing factor in the existing situation. The prompt distribution of the funds obtained by the loan should do much to divert the attention of thousands from politics to active

Baseball and Convention Cheering. A few days ago, when the big Eastern universities were winding up their seasons with commencement exercises, the conferring of degrees and championship baseball games, there was a sudden outery about the abuse of cheering. Complaint was made that the supporters of one nine would burst into vociferous cheering at critical periods in the game merely for the purpose of exciting the players of the opposing nine and "sending them up into the air." This was described as a pernicious practice, and old graduates with sprinklings of flour on their temples were implored to use their influence to put an end to it.

lanced their spectacles on their judicial noses, and set forth in measured accents that this cheering business was childish, to say the least, and unworthy of dignified college men. The college men received such proclamations with amiable composure, and yelled more loudly at the next game.

If any of the old graduates have recently had their eyes fixed upon the proceedings of the two august bodies which have met at Chicago and St. Louis to name two men, one of whom will be the next President of these United States. they may have noted that tactics much more juvenile in their outward appearance than college yelling have been employed at critical moments in the proceedings. Not only are cheers hurled forth to rattle the opponents of a man or a measure, but an accurate record of the length of the cheering fit is taken, and the party which cheers longest is thought to have won some sort of a victory. Banners are waved, arms gyrate in air, hats are projected into space; and in general a crowd of Yale or Princeton rooters is made to look like thirty clothing store dummies in the presence of the representatives of a free and enlightened peo-

ple in solemn convention assembled. Thus we learn once more that the boy

is father to the man.

An Unacceptable Prescription. Our well meant efforts to call public attention to Porto Rican grievances have brought us the disapproval of several Porto Ricans for our failure to lend our cordial indorsement to their favorite

remedies for the condition of the island.

On June 14 we referred to the claims of the Boletin Mercantil de Puerto Rico. that the proper and only just and effective course for the United States was the imposition on all coffee imported into this country of a tariff which would amply protect the Porto Rican berry. The Boletin now takes two columns to show that THE SUN is wrong in not agreeing with it, and demanding a duty on our entire coffee importation. After a wide misreading of the statements in

our comment of June 14 the Boletin says: " We desire that THE SUN inform itself in regard to the actual conditions in Porto Rico. The Republic, mighty and powerful as it may be has no right to devastate, to crush, to destroy a colony, Here, notwithstanding, is being realised, as everybody knows, something very similar to what we have described."

In our consideration of this question we have labored under the impression that we were not utterly ignorant of Porto Rican conditions, and most certainly we have shown no indifference to them. But we fail to see any imperative reason for adopting a remedy for evils in Porto Rico simply because it is urged by a journal of Spanish pro-

clivities published in that island. The proposal of the Boletin is that the

idequately in the American market a readjustment of our tariff. Our critic evidently assumes that protection is not a policy, but a fundamental principle which must either be rejected entirely or applied fully in every possible case Such protection as it demands would involve the application of a tariff on an inferior article of large importation as would bring it to a price on a par with a superior article of limited supply. In other words, such protection as the Boletin desires for the Porto Rico berry would necessitate the imposition of about 10 cents per pound on all coffee brought from other countries. We now import an average of about 900,000,000 pounds of coffee a year. A large part of this is entered at the custom house at from 6 to 61/2 cents per pound. Porto Rican planters claim that they show little or no profit on their product at 15 cents a pound. The cost to American coffee

arithmetic. Yet something of that kind is the demand of the Roletin In comparison with such a system, we could save money by giving every man, woman and child in the island a present of \$50 in cash every year. We must still decline to accept the remedy proposed by the Boletin. We would suggest that now that the Department of Agriculture has convinced us all that beet sugar is one of the great American institutions, and has discovered a voracious ant to eat up the boll weevil, some of its time and attention might be devoted to creating a large American thirst or Porto Rico coffee.

users of a duty which would equalize

market prices is a matter of simple

The "Quick Lunch" at Sea.

The time is rapidly approaching when the seeker after rest and freedom from the cares of business will have to take to the pathless wilds of the Amazon or the frozen silences of the Arctic. No more for him the otium cum dignitate of the steamer chair, with his feet elevated at a soothing angle and his gaze fixed upon the blue nothingness which spans the wide expanse of breathing ocean. Not there shall he escape the imperial demands of trade or the stern necessity of ordering his meals.

The wireless telegraph has already made the daily newspaper, with its inexorable record of the markets, its story of the influences that lift or hurl down values, a possibility of the steamship deck even away out in the regions where there is nothing but latitude and longitude. How shall a man rest at sea when he can receive a telegraphic despatch saying: "Private secretary eloped with butler and all Mrs. Brown's jewels?"

But worse is to come. A steamship company announces that one of its new steamers is to be equipped with a restaurant à la carte, so that men who have gone to sea to get away from their shore troubles will be unable to escape the quick luncheon habit. Of what avail the long, long days of indolence, when one can rush into the steamer restaurant and say to the steward: "JAMES, a plate of ham and beans and a cup of coffee in a hurry; I've got to meet a man at the corner of the fore hatch in five minutes to fix a deal in wheat in time to get a wireless to St. Louis before the market closes"?

Alas, for the good old days of the East India tea wagons, which took six months for the voyage and made snug for the night. We live six times as fast as our fathers. We used to have time to rest Some of the old graduates rose up, at sea. But no more. There is no rest lows the ticker.

"Silly!" Said Mr. Hill.

Perhaps the greatest forensic triumph of the whole convention was a brief speech delivered in the committee on resolutions by the admirable PETTI-GREW of South Dakota.

Mr. PETTIGREW is the representative of the South Dakota delegation on the committee which has been wrestling night and day with the difficulties of platform making. He modestly and decorously proposed a little platform idea of his own-namely, a resolution calling for Government ownership of

railroads and telegraphs. The Hon. DAVID B. HILL, the New York member of the committee, thereupon remarked, somewhat inconsiderately: "Oh, that's silly!" and the Pettigrew Government ownership resolution was voted down.

It was then that the author of the resolution uttered these brief but uncommonly effective remarks:

"The gentleman from New York called that endment 'silly,' but he put a plack in the New York platform two years ago not only for the Gov ernment ownership of the coal-carrying railroads. but of the coal mines as well."

The Populistic gentleman from South Dakota, in his day, was accustomed to engage the attention of the Senate for hours at a time. We doubt if any of his more elaborate orations will rank higher for pertinent observation and legitimate humor than the little masterpiece which Mr. HILL elicited by the single impatient word "Silly!"

The eloquent Mr. LITTLETON, in nominat ing Judge PARKER last night, added his testimony to Mr. HILL's:

"If you ask me why he has not outlined a policy for this convention, I tell you that he does not be-lieve that policies should be dictated, but that the severeignty of the party is in the untrammelled judgment of its members. If you ask me what his policy will be if elected, I tell you that it will which finds expression in the plat-

But does Mr. LITTLETON really know? Did he get this from Judge PARKER or only from Mr. HILL?

It strikes us that the elaborate obituaries of Bryanism printed yesterday morning by several of our esteemed contemporaries were somewhat premature, to say the least.

Eight years ago yesterday WILLIAM J. BRYAN leaped to command of the Democratic party and dictated the free silver

Yesterday, eight years later, WILLIAM J. BRYAN dictated the exclusion of a mild gold standard plank from the Democratic platform, and to his dictation DAVID B. HILL bowed in acquiescence.

The New York World announces that Mr. W. R. HEARST's campaign for the Demo cratic nomination has cost him \$1,400,000 up to date, with some obligations yet outnot merely in a negative way by a sin of coffee of the island should be protected standing. If this be true, the Congre

for the Eleventh district deserves an emi-nent place in the list of those statemen whose pocketbooks have been as heroid as their political convictions and imagi-

THE WHITE SQUADRON. Criticism of an Explanation That the Support of the Navy Is Not Partisan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You statement that "the foundation of the new American navy was made by a Democratic Administration, through the direct agenc of the late William C. Whitney," is not tru in any sense; and it is curious to see THE SUN usually so accurate, repeating a widespread delusion which was started by a Democratic campaign falsehood. The new steel United States Navy was dis-

cussed in the Hayes Administration, and so well begun by the Arthur Administration that when Mr. Whitney assumed office in 1885 the cruisers Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and the gunboat Yorktown—the original "White Squadron"—were all ready to go into commission. Mr. Whitney withheld payments on some of the ships built under his predecessor, alleging that they were "structurally weak," and their builder, Mr. John Roach, was thereby ruined financially

John Roach, was thereby ruined financially and died soon afterward a broken hearted man. The absurdity of the "structural weakness" claim has been proved by the fact that these ships have carried the flag all over the world for the past nineteen years and all have been particularly free from mishap. But then Mr. Roseh was an active Republican.

Among Mr. Whitney's actual as distinct from his imaginary achievements was the building of the Texas from English plans, which were obsolete even before the ship was laid down. Her armor belt sank nearly a foot lower in the water than it was intended to the arrangement of her main battery en echelon was already out of date, and when her boilers were placed in her their supports gave way and it cost \$50,000 to repair them. Another triumph was the ridiculous Vesuvius, which he accepted, lithough she utterly failed—by nearly three knots—to make the contract speed of twenty knots provided by the act of Congress authorizing her.

The above is not rhetoric, but facts.

New York, July 7.

Prediction About the So-Called "Irish

Vote." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your "conclusions" are true with one exception. The final one should read: "It might have been Gorman if he had not been-named Gor

But perhaps that is what you meant. However, I wish to make a prediction. There will be the biggest kind of a landslide m the Democrats think of the Irish (on who they have a mortgage) to the Republicans in the coming election. And my reasons for predicting thus are as follows: 1. Because the Irish dislike machiavellism

and fove candor and bravery.

2. Because the Irish have grown to believe 3. Because the Irish are tired of Demo

ratio blundering and pretence.
This prediction may not come true, but ! ARD-PATRICK. NEW YORK, July 7.

Complaint of Inadequacy of Water Supply. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following an instance of the scant attention paid to just emplaints made to the heads of our city depart

the cause of much distress has given rise to numer-ous remonstrances in the press and also by means of appeals to the Department and to the Mayor. Yet Mr. George W. Birdsall, consulting engineer, in a report made to the Commissioner and forwarded to the Mayor under date of June 24, pre-sumes to say, among other things: "Of the forty-five or more buildings in Forty-second street beween Madison and Sixth avenues we have receive complaints from but five that the supply is un satisfactory; and we could hardly conclude tha sfaction, if any, was general."

Mayor, was filed at the public hearing held by the Aldermanic committee upon the water question a few weeks ago. This petition was signed by the owners and tenants of forty-seven buildings on the two blocks mentioned by Mr. Birdsall. Purther two blocks mentioned by Mr. Birdsail. Furtner-more, protests from numerous sufferers have been appearing in the daily papers for a month or more, and several of the papers themselves have actively taken up the question and set forth at length the widespread suffering and danger that result from this deprivation of water. It is difficult to understand how we can be expected to accept the state-ment of the engineer to the effect that there is no general dissatisfaction, in the face of so much convincing public testimony of very unmistakable

What degree of dissatisfaction must be aroused before the authorities will feel called upon to recognise it? Will they await the happening of some disaster such as was threatened by a fire in No. 12 East Forty-second street on the 1st of this month? The tank upon the roof was dry; the street pressure wouldn't carry water above the first floor; and it took twenty minutes to get a stream to the upper floors. The night happened to be very still and without wind, so that the fire made little progress while the water was waited for. Had there been a strong wind blowing the fire would have so far progressed in those twenty minutes that the entire block would have been doomed. This is but one small instance. How far the danger must be allowed to go before some action is taken by the powers that be is a vexing question. But we hope it will speed-ily be settled in the interest of common humanity. LUDLOW, DAY REALTY COMPANY.

The Pedigree of Populism. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your editorial "The Passing of Populism" you say: "Four years later (1984) the Greenbackers had vanished, but their posthumous child, baptized under the name of the People's Party, was credited with asting nearly 184,000 votes for Benjamin F. But-er." You are in error. Benjamin F. Butler was, 1884, the candidate of the National or Greenback party, and was nominated at its convention on May 28 of that year. The platform adopted at the convention ran, in its first paragraph, as follows:

convention ran, in its first paragraph, as follows:

"Eight years ago our young party met in this city
for the first time and proclaimed to the world its
immortal principles and placed before the American
people as a Presidential candidate that great philanthropist and popular statesman, Peter Cooper."

Mr. Cooper is shown by the record to have been
the candidate nominated at the first national convention of the Independent National, or Greenback, party on May 18, 1876. The Greenback party, therefore, did not vanish until after the defeat of Gen. Butler in 1884. Butler, by the way, was also the candidate of the Anti-Monopoly party, which held its first national convention in Chicago on May 14, 1804; yet, being thus the candidate of two minor parties, he appeared as a delegate to the regular Democratic convention, held in Chicago on July 8, 1884, and endeavored to have its platform

amended to suit his own peculiar ideas. At the election he received, or rather the electors chosen by the parties nominating him received, 175,270 The People's, or Populist, party came into life through the Farmers' Alliance in 1892. Its candi date was then James B. Weaver. For its electors lokets in the several States 1,040,886 voters cas ballots. These votes did not prove that the ropulsts were equally numerous. They were cast in great part by Democrats, who were drafted to the support of the Populist tickets in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota and Oregon. The purpose of this fusion was, if possible, to prevent the electoral votes of those States from going to the Republican candidates. It succeeded in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada which States gray Weaver 20 electoral votes. rada, which States gave Weaver 20 elect

t partly succeeded in North Dakota and Oregon n each of which States Weaver received 1 electors This suggests the inquiry: Would it not be to th advantage of the Democratic party to withdraw the electoral tickets already nominated in som States and support the Populist tickets in thos W. J. K. KENNY. NEW YORK, July 7.

The Astate Lemonade Merchant. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: That lemonade sign was a split infinitesimal, first cousin to a spli infinitive. It attracted attention, which is the sou

George Washington Not a Summer Man. George Washington had just cut his initials or the Natural Bridge. "But," we protested, "you ought to out Martha's so, and enclose them in a heart." Herewith we see where he was totally lacking i the qualities of a summer man.

Old Friends Due. The campaign is on with the issues that burn, Each party is ready to lick;

loo" will rush into prins

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S TRIP. ral and His Wife Ball for Bu

Gen. Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America, and Mrs. Balling-ton Booth were among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the White Star steamship Celtic. They go, for the first time in nine years, for a brief rest. They will visit England and the Continent. Many invitations have been extended to them to hold public services in different countries, but they have declined, as the trip is of a strictly private character

Just before he left the headquarters of the Volunteers Thursday night, statistics were handed the General showing that during the past year over 800 women have been cared for and over 18,330 lodgings have been provided for young westen in the Homes of Mercy. There have been about 550 children received into the Childrens' Homes and many thousands have been helped with clothing. The Volunteer officers and workers have visited and aided 29,271 families during the year. No less than 236,042 persons were lodged during the year in the homes and institutions for working and destitute men and women. There were 230,961 persons given substantial meals at a nominal cost in these institutions and 36,244 persons were given temporary relief and food.

Over 4,000 prisoners living reformed lives and over 20,000 men have been enrolled in the Volunteer Prison League during the eight years. The Volunteers are in touch by correspondence and meetings with 29,000 men in prisons. during the past year over 800 women have

ROOSTER CAN'T CROW AT NIGHT. That Is, Without His Owner Being Fined,

Even if the Bird's Name Is Depew. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- In the police court to-day Judge Scott decided that a rooster may not with impunity crow at 2:30 A. M., not even if his name is Chauncey M. Depew. Chauncey is a pet rooster and the property of Joseph R. Webster, a taxpayer and a resident of Chapin street. George S. Ely, also a taxpayer, who lives on the opposite side of the street, complained of the chanticleer, which, he said, is possessed of a penetrat-ing voice (like the popular statesman for whom he is named) and frequently raises his voice aloft as early as 2:30 in the morn-

ing."
I visited Mr. Webster," Mr. Ely told the

"I visited Mr. Webster," Mr. Ely told the Court, "and complained to him about the rooster, and he told me that he didn't invite me into the neighborhood, and that since I was there I should accept the conditions as I found them."

Webster denied that the fowl belonged to him and explained that it was the property of his daughter. "Chauncey Depew is kept in close confinement in the rear of my house, fully 250 feet from Mr. Ely's home, and I am sure it does not make as much noise as do the milk wagons which traverse the street during the early morning hours," the street during the early morning hours,

he added.
Judge Scott remarked that the milk wagons were not complained against, but the rooster was, and that there was nothing left for him to do but to fine the owner \$2, but if he was brought into court the sec time he would pronounce the death sentence on Chauncey. Webster paid the fine.

A Japanese War Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My son. who has been travelling around the world, and who has spent a few days in Tokio, sends me a work entitled "The Russo-Japanese War, fully illustrated," edited by a Japanese expert, and published by the Kinkodo Com-pany at Tokio. The editor says the book or magazine is intended "to put before the reader, in a clear and intelligible manner, the successive stages of the operations of the war." It is proposed to publish the book about every six weeks or two months; con-

It is written in English, but we are assured that it is edited and published and illustrated entirely by Japanese talent. It is of the usual magazine form and contains 142 pages. The cover bears a striking picture, in colors, of a Japanese cavalry bugler. The frontispiece is an admirable portrait of his Imperial mounted on his charger. On a page of pale blue paper is a portrait of her Imperial Ma-

mounted on his charger. On a page of pale bive paper is a portrait of her imperial Majesty, Haruko, who still looks young, although she is fully 64 years of age, two years older than her Imperial Consort. The Japanese are good photographers and know how to make the very best kind of illustrations. A few of the pictures are distinctively Japanese, but most of them show the influence of Western art.

There are six colored plates in this number. The portraits include the leading personages in the war, Russian as well as Japañese. There are pictures of places of interest showing the actual scenes of the war.

The reading matter is of pseudiar interest. There is an account of the imperial family of Japan; a short history of the Russo-Japanese relations; reprints of the diplomatic correspondence exchanged before the outbreak of hostilities; a short narrative of the opening phases of the war; a description of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The discussion of the events which preceded the outbreak of the war is frank and impartial, and does very great credit to Japanese of the Japanese behaved indiscreetly in Corea after Count Inouva left the country. Among the indiscreet orders referred to is one in which the Japanese authorities compelled the Coreans to cut off their topknots. The arrogance of the Japanese toward the Coreans as a conquered race is unreservedly condemned. But the whole responsibility is thrown on "the fussy inexperience of subordinates" rather than on the Imperial Government at Tokio. The opinions of foreign countries, such as America, England, Germany, are quoted with regard to the war movements.

many, are quoted with regulation is phemovements.

Taken altogether, the publication is phenomenal. It is a striking evidence of the smartness, dexterity and enterprise of the Japanese, both in journalism and in printing. It is the more remarkable because it is produced in well written, vigorous and idiomatic English, entirely from the pens of educated Japanese.

ORIENTALIST.

Match Scratchers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I smoke fre quently on the street, a practice not to be recom-mended to the young, and I often have to light my rigar by the application of a lighted me the light I usually step into a doorway off the side-walk, protected from the wind, and I scratch the match on the door-jamb. There must be millions in this town who follow the same plan, for I have yet to see a door-jamb that does not bear a perfect lace-work of scratches to which mine is another added. Occasionally I get into a doorway too nicely finished, in wood, marble or metal, to be thus scratched, and I refrain and seek a homelier place; but I observe that hundreds of my predeces-sors have not been so thoughtful. Some day I ex-

ect to see signs up reading: "Scratch your mat NEW YORK, July 6. Kentucky Notes.

From the Hyden Thousandsticks.
William Abner says he will fight the weeds !

is corn as long as there is a button on his shir Bully for Bill." From the Hasel Green Herald S. C. Alexander and wife went to the big for washing at Adel on Sunday, and report about so

From the Lexington Herald.
Until Saturday Miss Ida Arkie of Paris rejoiced in a luxurious growth of golden hair, which fell below her waist. Friday night burgiars entered her room and ministered chloroform and out her beautiful hair close to her head. They also took her purse, containing sixteen dollars, but nothing else was disturbed.

From the Winchester Democrat The blue grass seed crop just gathered is one of the largest ever harvested. An ordinary crop of seed for the whole blue grass region is half a mit-tion bushels. This year the crop is estimated by good judges to reach from eight hundred thousand to a million bushels. The kernel is full, plump and heavy. It was gathered under most favorable conditions, and is in splendid shape for keeping.

From the Winchester Democrat. L. C. Pigg and wife visited near Mount Sterling Saturday and Sunday. John Pigg and family visited relatives at Rab-

ast Saturday and Sunda Cora, little daughter of Tightman Pigg, has been Mr. Lewis Pigg and family are visiting in MontGERMANY'S ROW WITH HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .-- A hint of seriou trouble between Germany and the Republic of Hayti was given in a despatch to the State Department to-day. The despatch, which was from United States Minister Powell at Port au Prince, said that the German Government had failed in its efforts to negotiate a commercial treaty with Hayti and that Mr. Zummera, the German Charge d'Affaires at the Haytian capital, was highly ndignant.

His exasperation, which, it is presumed, will be shared by his Government, arises from the fact that the trade arranger proposed by Germany was similar to the arrangement recently concluded between Haytl and France, by which French commercial interests enjoy a distinct advantage.

It is regarded as somewhat significant under the circumstances, that the German cruiser Panther, which recently visited the North Atlantic coast, has just arrived at Port au Prince, apparently under special

CONVICTED IN ITALY

On American Testimony of Murder Committed on Long Island.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 8 .- In a letter received his morning by District Attorney James P. Nieman, of Nassau county, from the Consul General of Italy, he was notified that Michael Sarlo, an Italian, has been sent to prison for three years for a murder which be committed in Roslyn, L. I., on Sept. 15.

Sarlo quarrelled with Domio Izzo and his wife, Rosa. Izzo and Sarlo clinched, and in the scuffle Sarlo shot and instantly killed Mrs. Izzo and seriously injured Izzo, who recovered. Sarlo escaped.

The District Attorney took the matter up and learned that Sarlo was at his old nome in Italy. He notified the authorities, who arrested Sarlo. The testimony of Izzo and others who had witnessed the fight at Roslyn was sent to the authorities in Italy. and on this Sarlo was convicted.

PRAISE FOR NAVAL GUNNERS. Secretary Morton Personally Commen

Ships Which Made High Records. WASHINGTON, July 8.-Letters highly oraising officers and men of the navy for ficiency in target practice have been ddressed by Secretary Morton to the commanders and the gunnery officers of those ships which attained 85 per cent. or more of the final merit of the winning vessel of

These letters, with the complete record f each ship of the navy in the 1904 target or each ship of the navy in the live target practice competition, were made public at the Navy Department to-day. The battleship Oregon won the trophy for highest efficiency in target practice among vessels carrying guns of 5-inch calibre and above. In class 2—that is, among vessels carrying guns of 4-inch calibre and less, the Dolphin, lately known as "the President's yacht," won the trophy; and in class 3 (torpedo craft) the Paul Jones won the highest record, antitling her to the trophy. 3 (torpedo craft) the Paul Jones won the highest record, entitling her to the trophy. Among the several fleets and squadrons of the navy, the battleship squadron on the North Atlantic station made the highest general average, the final merit rating being 87.27.

It squares from the official record that

being 87.27.

It appears from the official record that among thirty-five ships forming what is known as class I in the target practice competition, only six vessels made a record lower than 50. The highest record, that of the Oregon, was 111.47.

READY FOR ANT-WEEVIL WAR. The Fight Against the Cotton Pest to Be

Begun in Texas. NA OBLEANS, July 8.—The Kalepe or Guatemalan red ants, imported by the United States Department of Agriculture. to be used against the Mexican boll weevil were sent to-day to Houston, Tex., under the charge of Dr. O. F. Cook, who caugh them in Gustemals and brought them

here.
Upon representation being made to
Rose Clark, a Lavaca, Tex., planter, who had secured an injunction against the ants being brought into Texas, that ample pro-tection would be assured the planters, and that no ants would be turned loose in the State until the rough experiments had proved their efficiency, the injunction

had proved their efficiency, the injunction was removed.

At Houston a conference will be held with the local entomologists and representatives of the Agricultural Department, and a line of policy decided upon. The ants will probably be taken to the United States experiment station at Victoria, where tests will be made of their ability to destroy the boll weevil.

Only after all are satisfied that the ants are valuable in the destruction of the weevil. are valuable in the destruction of the weevil, and are not dangerous or troublesom in any other way, will the ants be turne

loose or distributed throughout the weevil infected districts of Texas. CLOUDBURST IN HONDURAS.

Plantations Damaged and Fruit Steamers Missing at Puerte Cortez. MOBILE, Ala., July 8-News was received here to-day that a cloudburst struck Puerto Cortez, Honduras, on July 8 and greatly damaged the Honduras Railroad and banana plantations along the line. This is the second cloudburst to coour in Honduras within a year in the Puerto

in Honduras within a year in the Puerto Cortes district.

The Honduras Railroad runs from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro, a distance of fifty miles, and is the only feeder for many steamers that go to that port. The country around Puerto Cortes is flooded, according to the advices received. The steamships Bratten, Hiram and Byller of the Cefalu Fruit Company are detained at Puerto Cortes, and no news of their safety can be learned.

Lieut. Aiken Forced to Regign.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- First Lieut. William B. Aiken, Twenty-eighth Infantry, stationed at San Francisco, who was re-cently sentenced to dismissal from the centry sentenced to dismissal from the army after trial on charges of breach of arrest and other violations of the army regulations, has received commutation of sentence and will be allowed to resign. Acting Secretary of War Oliver to-day directed that leave of absence for two months be granted to Lieut. Aiken and that at the end of that time his enforced resignation shall take effect.

Col. Leary Made a Brigadier-General. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Lieut -Col. Peter Leary, Jr., Artillery Corps, was to-day promoted to be a Brigadier-General and promoted to be a Brigadier-General and placed on the retired list. Gen. Leary was born in Maryland, served throughout the civil war in the Baltimore Light Artillery, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular Artillery in 1867. He participated in various Indian campaigns with dis inction. He has recently been on duty at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Secretary Hay Back in Washington. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Secretary Hay returned to Washington to-day from Jackson, Mich., where he attended the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party. Mr. Hay will remain here until next week, when he will leave for his summer home at Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Learne Organized to Improve Indians. ALBANY, July 8.-The Marquette League of New York city was incorporated to-day to establish schools and other institutions for the improvement of the condition of the Indians. The directors include Herman Ridder, Eugene Kelly, W. Bourke Cockran

BENHAM TWINS CELEBRATE Give an Guting on Their Birthday at

Green Age of Eighty-se BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 8.—Julius H. and Junius M. Benham, known throughout New England as the Benham twins, celebrated their eighty-seventh birthday to-day by entertaining a large party of their friends at an outing and shore dinner at Milford Beach. They claim the distinction of being

the oldest twins in the country. The re-semblance between them is very marked.

The Benham brothers are retired con-tractors. They have looked alike, dressed alike, lived alike, and some say the alike, since their infancy. Both of them enjoy perfect health. They say they hope and expect to celebrate their centennial birthday together.

Since they were 17 years old, when they came from Middlebury, Conn., where they were born, they have followed the same ocupations and have been in each other's company every day of their lives. At birth Now together they weigh \$85 poun are over six feet tall.

SOFT COAL SMOKE CRUSADE. Deputy Health Commissioner Says He Will Stop the Nuisance-Five Arrests.

Deputy Health Commissioner Murray Brooklyn has started a crusade against the soft coal smoke nuisance among Williamsburg manufacturers. He made a trip on a tugboat along the Williamsburg raterfront and up Newtown Creek or Thursday. As a result of what he found five men were arrested. They were arraigned yesterday before Police Magistrates on the charge of violating the Sanitary Code and were paroled for a hearing on Tuesday.

Many complaints have been received by the Deputy Health Commissioner that

Many complaints have been received by the Deputy Health Commissioner that soft coal was used in factories. Chief Sanitary Inspector Walter Bensel was put in charge of the official trip Thursday, with eight policemen of the Sanitary squad on board. Wherever soft coal smoke was seen issuing from a chimney a landing was made and a policeman sent to arrest the person responsible. Those who were arrested were taken to the nearest police station and paroled to appear in court yesterday.

Two superintendents of factories, Clar-Two superintendents of factories, Clar-ence Chinn and Thomas A. Sullivan, were arraigned in the Lee avenue police court, and Charles J. Morris, William F. Dougherty and James A. Wood appeared in the Manhattan avenue police court. Each pleaded not guilty. The hearings were adjourned. were adjourned

Deputy Health Commissioner Murray said yesterday that he would continue the crusade until the nuisance was absted.

HIS THIRD DAUGHTER TO ELOPE. Vealthy Dairyman Has Never Forgiven the

Others, and Won't Pardon Sadie. PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 8 .- Charles E. dams, a wealthy dairyman who lives on the White Plains road, near this place, is the father of three daughters, all of whom have eloped. The last one, Sadie, 17 years

is the father of three daughters, all of whom have eloped. The last one, Sadle, 17 years old, very pretty and fresh from a young ladies' boarding school, decamped on Thursday night with Walter Washburn, the overseer of her father's farm.

Adams suspected that his daughter oved Washburn, so he discharged him. Washburn left on Thursday evening, and the express wagon that came to take his trunk away from the Adams homestead took Sadie's trunk, too. Later a hack called, and the two drove to White Plains, where they mere married. The bridegroom has a sister in Poughkeepsie, and it is believed that they have gone their on their honeymoon.

their honeymoon.

Mr. Adams was away from home at the time. When he returned and found that his third daughter had gone he said he would never have anything more to do with her. He has never forgiven any of his daughters for eloping, and they are all living away from home.

NO WILL AND NO ESTATE.

Woman Seeks to Get Money Which She Says Young Howlett Bequeathed Her. STRACUSE, N. Y., July 8 .- Mrs. Marie Valleau, of 48 Central Park South, New York City, has instituted proceedings in the Surrogate's Court here to collect \$7,500 from the estate of Alfred Ames Howlett, formerly of New York City I claims this amount was bequeathed to her in a codicil to Howlett's will, and as evidence that there is such a codicil she has a letter written by Howlett while he was ill at a hospital here.

The dead man was a son of A. A. Howlett, who two years are gays a handlett of the

who two years ago gave a banquet to 100 widows. The father says he never heard of Mrs. Valleau until she came into the Surrogate's Court and is contesting her claim. He has been unable to find either a will or a codicil and does not propose to give Mrs. Valleau \$7,500.

The father admits that his son had life insurance amounting to \$5,000 but says

insurance amounting to \$5,000, but says that it was assigned to him as security for borrowed money several years ago.

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INLAND SUMMERS BETTER LIKED An Interesting Fact Shown by the Social Register Statisticians. The summer addresses of families of the principal cities of the Atlantic coast ollected in the "Summer Social Register" collected in the "Summer Social Register" show a marked increase in the popularity of inland summering places this year over the coast resorts. For the last five or six years seashore residences mentioned in the Register have increased only alightly in number, while the number of families going inland has steadily grown. This season's volume, just published, lists 8.684 families summering inland against 2,688 at the seashore, an increase of 10 per cent, in the former class over last year. The same statistics show an increase of 15 per cent. in families abroad over last year's figures and a 40 per cent, jump in the num-

figures and a 40 per cent. jump in the per of marriages.

THE SEAGOERS. Philippine Chief Justice, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin and A. Van Wyck Off for Europe. Sailing by the White Star liner Celtic, off yesterday for Queenstown and Live

pool. were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, William H. Barnum, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Col. C. H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, E. B. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. George Massey, Col. J. H. Benton, Col. H. Goddard, Newton Rae and W. C. McCutcheon. Aboard the American liner St. Paul, ailing to-day for Southampton, are: Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Chief Justice Caye-tano S. Arellano of the Philippines Supreme Court, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Greet, George L. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. William Gaillard, Prof. H. W. Spangler and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Duvel. Aboard the Red Star liner Kroonk which sails to-day for Antwerp, are: Sailing by the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, off to-day for London, are:
Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.; Dr.
and Mrs. W. H. Abercrombis, Mr. and Mrs.
E. C. Center, Col. Francis Colton, Mr. and
Mrs. E. A. Doty, the Baron and Baroness de
Fredericks, Judge Robert A. Lowe, Charles
Foote Mitchell, Ex-Judge and Mrs. Augustus
Van Wyck and Mrs. Anne Saltonstall-Taylor. Some passengers sailing by the Aminer Ethiopia, off for Glasgow: Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ringle, the Rev. W. H. Dearborn, Mrs. Francis M. Hartley and Miss Katherine Hollingsworth Baker.

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The cruiser Newark (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee) the gunboats Newport, Bancroft and Scorpion have arrived at Sanchez, the refrig-erator ship Glacier at New York, the gun-boat Wasp at Chemulrho, the battleships Kearsarge (flagship of Hear Admiral Bar-ker), Alabama, Maine, Iowa and Missouri at Corfu. The despatch boat Dolphin has salled from Washington for Glencator,